Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1807. [No. 1833.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Birth Night Ball.

A SUBSCIPTION PAPER for the *Birth Night Ball*, to be held on the evening of the 23d instant, is left at Gadsby's bar, where such as are disposed are requested to call and enter their names.

E. C. Dick,
N. Fitzhugh,
G. Deneale,
G. Youngs,
Dr. Thomas Simms.

February 10. d

For Sale or Rent,

A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply o

Robert Patton.

February 9. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,

150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2000 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan 9 d.

Butter for Sale.

BRYAN HAMPSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A quanuty of BUTTER, in the very best order for shipping—which he will sell low on a long credit.

February 2. d

Plaister Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. Newcomb, from Portland,
For sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle.
Who have also for sale,
100 boxes brown Soap,
12 ditto Cheese.

January 9. d

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,
AND
40 boxes dipt Candles,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.

December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.

Mordecai Miller.

January 20. d

Negroes for Sale.

TO be Sold, for ready money, at Fairfax court house, on Monday the 16th day of February next, being court day, several valuable Slaves, consisting of men, who are stout, healthy, and good farmers; girls, who have been accustomed to house work; and boys capable of ploughing. Also, a negro man, who has eight years to serve; he is a good waggoner. The above may be treated for in private bargain, any time previous to the day of sale. Enquire of the printer.

January 26 t16F

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms.

Feb. 3.—d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.

January 19. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,

25 l.hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a supe-
4 quarter casks do. do. } rior qu'ty
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

55 bbls. do. good qu'
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26. d

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jefferson, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of 500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
Lawrason and Fowle.
Who have also landing from said schooner,
100 boxes mould candles
5 chests young hyson tea
4 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
20 boxes chocolate
5 hogsheads N. E. rum
30 kegs fresh raisins.
IN STORE,
25 chests young hyson } TEAS
15 do. imperial } *first quality.*
15 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
6 do. Plains
7 do. Kend.ll cottons
50 rolls heavy Ravens duck
2 cases hats
1000 pair coarse and fine shoes
15 hogsheads } *Muscovado Sugars.*
10 barrels }
150 barrels N. E. rum
4 hogsheads Grenada do.
2 pipes Rebus wine
200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon
Half barrels and kids of beef
200 boxes soap
50 boxes chocolate
50 do. cod-fish.

December 27. d

JOHN G. LADD,
Has just received and for sale,

10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy
20 bales of excellent flax
5 do. glue
50 barrels prime beef
60 pieces Russia sheetings
50 do. Ravens duck
60 barrels sweet cider
100 casks lime
100 barrels new rum
50 boxes mould candles

January 13. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville.

January 3. dtf

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3. dtf

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.

January 3 d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

Just Received,

10 chests } Young Hyson TEA
20 boxes }
10 chests Hyson Skin do.
20 casks Malaga WINE
A quantity Sole LEATHER,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

January 26. d

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that their Anniversary Meeting will be held at Mr. Gadsby's hotel, on Monday the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, where punctual attendance is requested. The Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock, accompanied by the Teacher and Scholars of the Washington Free School, to the Episcopal Church, where an Oration will be delivered by Francis Lightfoot Lee, Esq.

By order of the Standing Committee,
G. Deneale, *Sec'y.*

February 13. d

St. Andrew's Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, will be held, on Tuesday the 17th current, at Gadsby's hotel. Roll call at 7 P. M.

By order of the President,
Donald MacLeod, *Sec'y.*

February 13. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling house of *William Myers*, Prince, near the corner of Alfred-street,

A variety of elegant Houshold Furniture,

Consisting of Side Boards, Dining, Tea and Card Tables, Desks, Bureaus, Beds and Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets, And-Irons, &c. &c.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 13. d

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY next, at three o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold, at public sale, at the house of *William Mitchell*, deceased, on Pitt-street,

All the Personal Property of the said deceased. All persons having demands against him are requested to present them to the subscribers.

Elizabeth Mitchell. *Adm'x.*
Benjamin Baden, *Adm'r.*

February 13. 3t*

WANTS A PLACE,

IN A DRY GOOD STORE, a *Young Man*, who can be well recommended. For further particulars,

Enquire of the PRINTER.

February 12. d3t*

Marsteller and Young,

Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.

July 8. d12m

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. Dandridge, deceased.

September 18. tf

From the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

SPECULATIONS OF DECIUS.

NO XVII

IT sometimes happens, that in our advance through life, we meet with a sentiment or apophthegm, sententiously exprest and easily remembered, which, catching on the mind, and adhering as a first principle, precipitates us into error from its inaccuracy. Within the purview of this remark, may fall the doctrine conveyed in the following couplet of the poet:

"Let fools for *forms* of government contest;
Whatever's best administer'd is best."

This maxim has been often repeated, and has had many admirers; yet I have always been apprehensive it had a dangerous tendency. When beginning to examine the principles, which give bias to political conduct, I perceived this would better become the mouth of a despot, than that of a republican; that it was a more suitable theme for the panders of encroachment, than for enlightened citizens determined to live free.

Form, may properly be attributed to metaphysical beings, when made the subjects of abstract speculation; and, in application to government used in this sense, it be comes essential and indispensibly important. While in other things it may be accidental or indifferent, in the case before us it assumes a character and distinction which render it an object of controversy. When the political considering government, therefore, we may well speak of a *good form* & a *bad form*. Whatever similarity varying circumstances may give these, in their effects, in their nature they can never be assimilated, but will ever remain essentially different, in whatever manner they may be administered. Who will contend that the Roman government was not materially better under its ancient republican form, than subsequently, under its despotic emperors? Yet the former was, for a time, rendered horrible by the influence of a sanguinary Sylla; the latter transcendently auspicious by the wisdom and benignity of an Alexander Severus. What statesman, who valued the liberties of mankind, would not think it absurd, to compare the military despotism of France, to the well-balanced powers of the British constitution? We should think it still more absurd, to compare the strange medley, acted under in the independent days of aristocratical V[illegible] the administration of government to be of vast importance; converting in its effects the good to the bad, and the bad to good Dion said to Dionysius, "Gelon made monarchy appear the best of governments: but you have convinced us it is the worst."

Persuaded of the truth of the foregoing remarks, the honest politician will keep an eye, at the same time, upon measures adapted to the preservation of form, and to that of a just and equitable administration. If engaged for the one, he will not forget the other. Yet, while delighting ourselves with the original structure of our system, or exulting in the popular administration of it, I fear we have forgotten its comprehensive nature; and lost sight of some of its essential parts. The innovations and encroachments already witnessed upon some material branches of our constitution indubitably prove, that we are not sufficiently attentive to preserving the purity of form: while an ordinary survey will evince, that we in general have overlooked some things necessary to carry our government into successful operation in detail. The choice of legislative and executive officers, immediately considered as such, has been the chief topic of popular clamor: while men clothed with judicial duties, because their offices are in their nature more retired, have commanded but a comparatively small share of public solicitude. This is obviously an error, a frailty of the mature in years; not unlike the propensity of children; whereby they eagerly grasp at glittering trifles, and are much amused; while they disregard articles intrinsically valuable, at the same time presented to their choice. It shall therefore, be my object to set in a just light the importance of our judiciary; and the extreme necessity of calling our first characters to fill judicial offices: convinced that the correct and uniform enforcement of our laws is amongst the highest objects of national concern.

It is an admitted position with statesmen, that in a free government whose existence as such depends upon a due proportion between a variety of different springs, every precaution should be used that each might have its checks and balances; to the end that each might perform its appropriate office, without extending beyond its province, or without impinging upon the verge of another. One of the considerations, which have conduced to raise some modern governments of this kind to a pre-eminent rank, is an independent judiciary. From a slight acquaintance with the history of the British constitution, we shall learn how a spirit of liberty struggled thro' a succession of ages to take every shackle from their judiciary, calculated to continue it the vassal of arbitary power; and how it was ultimately bro't in the way of independence, to the point of human perfection. At the adoption of our system we were fortunate in having such a model framed to our hands; not one which we had seen only in theory; or which we could estimate only by conjecture: but one whose benefits we had actually experienced, while the subjects of colonial government. The wisdom of our political fathers gave us this, unalloyed and without mutilation; consecrating it by all the sanctity infused into our constitution, as an inviolable palladium, and entailing it as far as could be done by the highest solemnity of human transactions, as an indefeasible birth right to the latest posterity. Such was the estimation it obtained when we received it; and such was the the tenure by which it was intended we should hold it.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

A PLAIN ARGUMENT.

THE products of agriculture, as of every other art, will be as the demand:

If the demand be only for the home consumption, the products will be calculated only to it; for there would be no encouragement to attempt any thing beyond it; whence from bad seasons it might happen that a country would suffer occasional scarcity: to obviate which the calculation should go beyond the home consumption—for always to make sure of a sufficiency for subsistence, a superfluity should be obtained.

This will never be, but by a demand for the superfluity, created by a foreign commerce.

A foreign demand can only be supplied by merchants, who as the medium of intercourse between our own and foreign countries, are to be considered but as the agents of those who raise the products forming the trade.

The relation between them is exactly the same as *subject* then the interests of the husbandman and the merchant are identified; and nothing but a short sighted policy will attempt to separate, or set them in opposition.

Further, as a country is subsisted by agriculture, so it is improved by commerce, which ought to have no other limits but such as we would impose upon improvements.

But as we would wish to give to improvement its highest state, so ought we to commerce its utmost range.

This is best effected by giving encrease to the mercantile capital.

The uses to the country of such increased capital are, the greater ability in the merchant to purchase the home products, and more competition among the purchasers; and hence too a continually increasing demand for the articles, arising from the new sources of foreign trade which the merchant seeks out for the employment of his encreased capital.

No device is so suited to this end, as banking institutions, whose fictitious money answering all the commercial purposes of the real, multiplies according to their issues, the general capital.

Objections have been made to banks—their issues it is said may go to an excess injurious to the country.

But the injury would be first felt by the banks themselves, and the issues would be regulated by the sense of self interest.

In affording the means of overtrading they may injure individuals, and the state should take care her children do themselves no harm; this is kind but even in that case the country might be benefited; as for example—if from the facility of borrowing, the competition among the purchasers, raises a barrel of flour two dollars above its proper value, and the loss abroad, occasioned by over shipping, be as one dollar—though the merchant loses by his improvidence to the amount of that dollar, yet the farmer having gained two—the difference, one, remains to the country.

Banks too are instrumental in draining away the real money of the country to Canton, Calcutta and elsewhere—no matter if true, or where, if the vacancy is filled up by the fictitious currency of their creation; and the real money in being liberated from its home employment is sent abroad, after profit, as any other article of export.

But of what use are banks when they feed a circuitous foreign commerce, in which, as the products of the country may not be employed, the farmer is not benefited?

The benefit tho' not immediate is eventual: for if the commerce afford a profit, which must be supposed, or it would not be carried on, it all in the end with other mercantile profits, goes to the land, in giving it improvement and value, and enriching its owner; besides if there be no profit on the cargoes, it gives an addition to the navigation and the building, the victualling & the equipment of the ships are important objects; and those who subsist by them are equally entitled to legislative patronage and protection.

Insurance offices are great auxiliaries to banks, and by a like reasoning are useful to the landed interest.

These offices are useful as they effect that at home which must otherwise be done abroad, and the profit made by them is so much saved from going abroad—they are useful too as when a loss happens the immediate recurrence to them saves months or years in the recovery in Europe—which to a merchant is money, and his trade goes on uninterrupted.

It is these great mercantile engines, banks and insurance offices, which have given such a vast impetus to the American commerce.

Yet notwithstanding the advantages reflected on agriculture by trade, the farmers have set a project on foot for taxing those its great instruments; but let it be recollected that when men cut their own throats, the inquest generally brings in a verdict of lunacy.

Let me finish by an extract from Pinkerton's geography, a book which for good sense and information ought to be in every man's hands.

"The Netherlands were long esteemed the very garden of Europe, a praise which they still share with Lombardy and England. No stronger proof can be adduced of the advantages which commerce confers on agriculture than this country, which evinces that the latter advantage chiefly arises from commercial opulence employed in its most useful direction. The mere farmer can never become opulent, except from the preexisting benefits of trade; and acquired, it is natural that he should impute his success solely to his own labors. It must readily occur that Lombardy, also celebrated for its agriculture, was the country of the ancient bankers of Europe, who returned there to enjoy the fortunes they had acquired: and that England is pre-eminent in mercantile wealth—so that the plain facts are worth a thousand theories. An accurate observer remarks that the agriculture of the Netherlands has been celebrated for these six hundred years, ever since their commerce and manufactures became eminent."

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

Very Late News.

The editors of the New York Gazette received on Saturday evening per Patriot pilot-boat, an enclosure by the brig Emeline, containing a file of Paris papears to the 28th December—From these papers (which never give a word of adverse news of the French armies) the editors have extracted the subsequent articles.

The Argus in speaking of the Bulletins (which we give) says, "They contain operations of which it does not belong to us either to judge the merit or to foresee the results."

The 41st bulletin mentions, that on the 11th of December, marshal Davoust made the general of brigade Gauthier cross the river Bug at the mouth of the Wike, opposite the village of Okuin. It says—"The 25th of the line and the 89th, having crossed, and covered themselves by a *tete de pont*, and had advanced to the village of Pomikowo, when a Russian division presented itself to carry this village; it made only useless efforts, was repulsed and lost a great many men." The French acknowledge the loss of 20 men killed or wounded!

On the 10th, marshal Augereau crossed the Vistula, between Zakroczyn and Utrata. Marshal Bessieres was stretching out from Thorn. Gen. Gouvion is appointed governor of Warsaw. The Russians have burnt the two suburbs of Breslaw.

The king of Prussia had been at the Russian head quarters and proceeded from thence to Konigsburg where his queen had already arrived.

These papers contain extracts from London papers from the 6th to the 17th of December, from which it appears that both houses of Parliament met on the 15th.

In the subsequent sittings, the house of commons was taken up with the election of a speaker, who is Mr. Abbot, and with swearing in the new members.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.

Several of the regiments which formed our army of neutrality in Bohemia, are already returned to Austria, and among others the regiment of Wurtzburgh, which is arrived at Crems, in Lower Austria. The regiment of Houlans of the archduke Charles is expected every moment in the environs of Vienna. Other corps of the same army have received orders from the aulic council of war to repair to the environs of Oedinburgh in Hungary, and, as we learn, are already on their march thither. The regiments of Sztarray and Kinpen, which were to march to Bohemia, have received counter orders. The direct letters from that kingdom state, that the general rendezvous of the troops which return from the frontiers, was the city of Prague, whence each corps is to march to its further destination. The measures taken for the establishment of military magazines in Bohemia, have in like manner been countermanded within this short time. In Moravia, the troops are also ordered back into the interior and concentrated near Olmutz. The number of the troops which have repaired within these few weeks into both Gallicias, may amount to about 20,000 men.

HAMBURG, Dec. 12.

General Michaud arrived here on the 9th instant. He has been appointed by the emperor and king Napoleon, governor of the Hanse Towns. General Laval who commanded in our town, has been appointed governor of the country of Mecklenburg.

The French have set at liberty the privy counsellor, Ephraim, of the Jewish religion, who was in confinement at Custrin, by the order of the king of Prussia.

Intelligence from Sweden states, that all the troops there have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march.—Defensive preparations were making in Finland.

[illegible] comes and goes as usual across the Duchy of Berg, to France, Spain and Portugal.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

Private news from Posen, of the tenth December, state, it was expected there his majesty the emperor would shortly depart from that city to repair to Warsaw, where the general wish of the inhabitants impatiently waited his presence.

The Russian corps which had advanced towards the Vistula, have fallen back as precipitately as the season and ill state of the roads would permit. In the meanwhile whilst all military movements have been difficult, every part of Poland occupied by the French army has already given itself a kind of political and military organization.——The French every where receive testimonies of affection and enthusiasm, which surpass all they had hoped for. The false measure which the king of Prussia was led to take against the Polish nobles, who should show themselves disposed to stand up for the independence of their country, has redoubled their generous efforts; it has forced the most irresolute to determine immediately and has reduced them all to the happy necessity of acceding to the glorious period of the national regeneration.

FRENCH GRAND ARMY.

THIRTY-NINTH BULLETIN.

POSEN, Dec. 7.

General Savary, after having taken possession of Hameln, proceeded to Nieubourg. The governor hesitated to surrender. General Savary entered the place, and after several conferences he concluded the articles of capitulation.

A courier has just arrived with the news that the emperor of Russia has declared war against the Porte; that Choczin and Bender are surrounded by his troops; that they have passed the Dniester and posted themselves from that to Jassy. General Michelson commands the Russian army in Wallachia.

The Prussian army, commanded by general Beuissen, has evacuated the Vistula, which marshal Davoust has passed and established his head quarters before Praga; his advanced posts are on the Bug. The grand duke of Berg continues at Warsaw.

The emperors he[illegible]
Posen.

FORTIETH

Marshal Ney has [illegible]
and entered Thorn [illegible]
shows particular pra[illegible]
at the head of the 4[illegible]
with the grenadiers [illegible]
96th and the 6th ligh[illegible]
Vistula the first. [illegible]
at Thorn with the [illegible]
forced, after a sligh[illegible]
the town. He kille[illegible]
and took 20 prisone[illegible]
This affair exhibi[illegible]
The river four hun[illegible]
was covered with [illegible]
which carried our a[illegible]
stopped by the ice c[illegible]
on the opposite ba[illegible]
men rushed forwar[illegible]
balls to clear the b[illegible]
boatmen attempted [illegible]
which a scuffle with [illegible]
lish boatmen threw [illegible]
water, and piloted o[illegible]
bank.—The empe[illegible]
names of these brave[illegible]
of rewarding them.
The emperor rece[illegible]
tation of Warsaw, [illegible]
Gatokouski, grand c[illegible]
ani, knight of the ord[illegible]
zeuki, lieutenant gene[illegible]
ders of Poland; Lub[illegible]
orders of Poland;
Raconowki, knight
Stanislaus; Luszew[illegible]

FORTY-SECO[illegible]

The bridge upon[illegible]
mouth, in the Bug, [illegible]
de pont is finished a[illegible]
non.
The bridge upon
Zakroczym and U[illegible]
of the Bug, is in h[illegible]
The *tete de pont* arme[illegible]
ber of batteries, is
work.
The Russian armie[illegible]
direction of Grodno [illegible]
along the Narew and
quarters of one of th[illegible]
the 10th at Putask o[illegible]
General Dulauloi is
of Thorn.
The 8th corps of t[illegible]
manded by marshal
ing; it has its right a[illegible]
Rostock, and its he[illegible]
lam.
The grenadiers of [illegible]
ral Oudinot are abo[illegible]
trip.
The division of cu[illegible]
ed under the comma[illegible]
is coming to Berlin.
The Italian divisio[illegible]
assembling at Magde[illegible]
The corps of the g[illegible]
is at Stettin; in a for[illegible]
to enter into the lin[illegible]
prince has constantly [illegible]
quarters and has been [illegible]
gagement.
The Polish divisi[illegible]
which has been organ[illegible]
6000 strong, is at L[illegible]
of being clothed.
His majesty has ord[illegible]
be raised in the Pru[illegible]
the Elbe; it will ass[illegible]
The prince of Hohenz[illegible]
is appointed colonel of
A division of the a[illegible]
marshal Kellerman is
The head of this divisi[illegible]
at Magdeburg.
Peace with the el[illegible]
the duke of Sax-We[illegible]
Posen.
All the princes of [illegible]
admitted into the co[illegible]
Rhine.
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country of Mecklenbu[illegible]
sequence of the treaty
the 25th of Oct. 1805.
prince of Mecklenburg
sage over his territory
command d by gen. T[illegible]
The season astonish[illegible]
Poland. It does not fr[illegible]

The emperors head quarters are still at Posen.

FORTIETH BULLETIN.

POSEN, Dec. 9.

Marshal Ney has crossed the Vistula, and entered Thorn on the 6th. He bestows particular praise on col. Savary, who at the head of the 4th regiment of infantry, with the grenadiers and Voltigueurs of the 96th and the 6th light infantry, crossed the Vistula the first. He had an engagement at Thorn with the Prussians, whom he forced, after a slight battle, to evacuate the town. He killed some of their men, and took 20 prisoners.

This affair exhibits a remarkable trait. The river four hundred fathoms across was covered with floating ice: the boat which carried our advanced guard being stopped by the ice could not advance:—on the opposite bank, some Polish boatmen rushed forward under a shower of balls to clear the boat.——The Prussian boatmen attempted to oppose them upon which a scuffle with fists ensued. The Polish boatmen threw the Prussians into the water, and piloted our boats to the right bank.—— The emperor has inquired the names of these brave men for the purpose of rewarding them.

The emperor received to day the deputation of Warsaw, consisting of Messrs. Gatokouski, grand chamberlain of Lithuani, knight of the orders of Poland; Gorzeuki, lieutenant general, knight of the orders of Poland; Lubienski, knight of the orders of Poland; Alexander Potocki; Rzewhowki, knight of the order of St. Stanislaus; Luszewski.

FORTY-SECOND BULLETIN.

POSEN, Dec. 15.

The bridge upon the Narew, at its mouth, in the Bug, is finished. The *tete de pont* is finished and mounted with cannon.

The bridge upon the Vistula, between Zakroczym and Uiazda, near the mouth of the Bug, is in like manner finished. The *tete de pont* armed with a great number of batteries, is a very formidable work.

The Russian armies are coming in the direction of Grodno and in that of Bielsk, along the Narew and the Bug. The head quarters of one of their divisions was on the 10th at Putask upon the Narew.

General Dolaulot is appointed governor of Thorn.

The 8th corps of the grand army, commanded by marshal Mortier, is advancing; it has its right at Stettin, its left at Rostock, and its head quarters at Anklam.

The grenadiers of the reserve of general Oudinot are about to arrive at Custrin.

The division of cuirassiers, newly formed under the command of gen. Espagne, is coming to Berlin.

The Italian division of gen. Lecchi is assembling at Magdeburg.

The corps of the grand duke of Baden is at Stettin; in a fortnight it will be able to enter into the line. The hereditary prince has constantly followed the head quarters and has been present at every engagement.

The Polish division at Zayonschek, which has been organized at Hagenau and 6000 strong, is at Leipsick for the purpose of being clothed.

His majesty has ordered a regiment to be raised in the Prussian states, beyond the Elbe; it will assemble at Munster. The prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen is appointed colonel of this corps.

A division of the army of reserve of marshal Kellerman is set off from Mentz. The head of this division is already arrived at Magdeburg.

Peace with the elector of Saxony and the duke of Sax-Weimar was signed at Posen.

All the princes of Saxony have been admitted into the confederation of the Rhine.

His majesty has disapproved of the levy of contributions laid upon the states of Sax Gotha, and Sax Meinungen, and has ordered what has been received to be restored. These princes not having been at war with France, and having furnished no contingent to Prussia, ought not to be subject to war contributions.

The army has taken possession of the country of Mecklenburg. This is a consequence of the treaty signed at Schwerin the 25th of Oct. 1805. By this treaty the prince of Mecklenburg had granted a passage over his territory to the Russian troops commanded by gen. Tolstoy.

The season astonishes the inhabitants of Poland. It does not freeze. The sun appears every day and it is still autumnal weather.

The emperor sets off to-night for Warsaw.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

The Northern Mail had not arrived when this paper was put to press.

The following is from the Baltimore AMERICAN, a democratic paper. We are happy to see men of the same political stamp as DUANE *professed* to be, coming forward to denounce the execrable writings of a man, which the federal prints have long since declared to be aimed at the very foundations of civil order, and sowing dissentions among different classes of our citizens, to unnerve the energies of the country, lay us proatrate at the feet of his master.—Americans! awake, ye have suffered yourselves to be too long deluded.

"A series of numbers have recently appeared in the Philadelphia Aurora, under the title of "*Politics for Farmers*" the evident object of which is to induce the farmers of the United States to believe that the American merchants are hostile to the best interests of their country, and willing for the sake of gain to sacrifice every thing that is dear and precious to the Union. What a black heart and deadly hostility to the prosperity of this country must the author of those numbers have and cherish! thus to seek to sow dissention through the land—to disseminate unfounded jealousies among a class of men respectable for their virtues and habits of industry, and important in the scale of society from their numbers.

Of what men will do we can only judge by what they have done, and the dispositions they have shewn. Taking it on the most moderate calculations then, America has at least cause to be on her guard, against Napoleon. She ought to be prepared. Warlike preparation is not war. Should he turn upon this country in an unprepared moment, what measure is there which could save us from such a tremendous compound of power and wickedness? What generals, officers, or disciplined soldiers, to oppose his hosts? What Statesman, as our cabinet now is, who dares even to think of opposing him? Should that day come, the detestable timid counsels, which will have brought America to that ruinous crisis, will find, in the danger, a pretext for finishing the work. It will say, "It is impossible to resist, with any hopes of success and therefore it is best to submit, without vexing the conqueror by opposition." If the sun is in the meredian at noon—or if day be lighter than night such will be the event, if we have the same counsellors in the cabinet, or the same legislators in congress two years more.

[*People's Friend.*]

Dr Beattie, who extracted the mortal ball from Lord Nelson, was last week at Falmouth. He had the ball with him mounted in an elegant case in the form of a watch, which, suspended by a watch chain, he carries in his left fob. He has refused a thousand guineas for this interesting relick.

[*London pap. Dec. 17.*]

FOR THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

EUPHRONIAN ESSAY.

No. II.

ON THE EFFECTS OF EDUCATION IN SOCIETY.

LIKE the uncultivated soil overgrown with weeds that nourish themselves from the extraction of its virtues, is the state of an illiterate society—it exists on its nutritious particles, drops its seed—then dies without leaving a trace of former existence behind. Reason, thus extracted leaves man no better than an insect; then indeed man has but little to be proud of since on his own exertions hangs this noble attribute—by his industry or his neglect he is elevated to immortality, or sunk to an ignoble brute;—indeed many of that class exceed him, and the most insignificant of creation is his equal, for the snail may be traced by its viscous deposition. But surely the irrational man can have no pretensions to human society—yet how tenacious are they of this priviledge, even at the moment they violate every obligation, as reason was not gifted them to be smothered up and consume itself;—but, formed by the breeze of education, blaze out and kindle the whole literary world on fire. Reason is a gem that in proportion as that is afforded, so will it become more vigorous.

Whatever is has an origin, and to shew the effects and causes of a laxity of principle in society I designed to devote this essay, without any claim to merit but with a conviction that nothing is produced which is not capable of good, as suicide affords an example, or poison an antidote. First, then,

The effects, which are discoverable only where science is a perfect exotic. Its symptoms are identified by a contracted argument, an illiberal adherence to opinion, and to all social virtues to a state of nudity; when you come within the limits of such a society, consider yourself in a situation, where, if you have a fault it will be assiduously probed out, or an old wound it will be again opened. You cannot long be ignorant of these facts, for, scarcely entered the precincts of ignorance, than you discover deception seeking you in front and slander in close pursuit. In their assemblies you have all these evils collectively—virtuous sentiment and improving dialogue, the purpose of such meetings, find no part in conversation, but the climax of their desire is to heap scandal on the back of scandal, and detract from merit its reward; the private misfortunes of neighbors are not even regarded, indeed, such serve as a point of action for the tongue of malevolence. And, second,

The cause, though there are many minor and indirect, the most prominent and direct is neglect of education. Education is a tree with many branches—it blossoms, and is an ornament—it brings forth fruit, and is useful. Reading which is the key to knowledge, is the active agent; it furnishes the history of man, of things, and of events—makes past ages familiar—and at a view unfolds all nature; it instructs men in arts, sciences and history, and on these three pillars rest rationality. They are the source of reflection, and reflection is what distinguishes the society of letters from that of barbarity. In a community where education abounds, mens' minds are expanded and capable of being exercised on any subject. They are not obliged to have resort to the privacy of domestic transactions, to obtain them; their experience furnishes a fund to supply all wants, and rarely they fail on any that is not instructive. Indeed, from the nature of their study, it seems impossible they should mount on the wings of folly and course over the foibles of the times.

Z.

THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL,
AND THE
GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST.

By her Royal Highness the Princess Mary.

COME, take up your hats, and away let us haste
To the Butterfly's ball and the Grasshopper's feast:
The trumpeter Gad-fly has summon'd the crew,
And the revels are now only waiting for you.

On the smooth shaven grass by the side of a wood,
Beneath a broad oak, which for ages had stood,
See the children of earth, and the tenants of air,
To an evening's amusement together repair.

And there came the Beetle, so blind and so black,
Who carried the Emmet, his friend, on his back;
And there came the Gnat, and the Dragon-fly too,
And all their relations, green, orange and blue.

And there came the Moth, with her plumage of down,
And the Hornet, with jacket of yellow and brown,
Who with him the Wasp, his companion, did bring,
But they promis'd that ev'ning to lay by their sting.

Then sly little Dormouse peep'd out of his hole,
And led to the feast his blind cousin the Mole;
And the Snail with her horns peeping out of her shell,
Came fatigued with the distance, the length of an ell.

A mushroon the table and on it was spread
A water-dock loaf, which their table-cloth made,
The viands were various, to each of their taste,
And the Bee brought the honey to sweeten the feast.

With steps most majestic the Snail did advance,
And he promised the gazers a minuet to dance,
But they all laugh'd so loud that he drew in his head,
And went in his own little chamber to bed.

Then as ev'ning gave way to the shadows of night,
Their watchman the Glow-worm, came out with his light;
So home let us hasten while yet we can see,
For no watchman is waiting for you or for me,

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

A LYRICK ODE.

To ———

FAIREST of maids, Virginia's pride,
I've oft invok'd the Nine,
My devious wanderings to guide,
And all my thoughts refine.

But now no more I seek their aid—
Do thou my soul inspire;
Do thou assist me, lovely maid,
To tune my sounding lyre.

Teach me to sing those heav'nly charms
Which to thyself belong,
And while I feel love's soft alarms,
To ease my soul in song.

Minerva's sense, Apollo's wit,
Are both combin'd in thee,
And yet to make thee more compleat,
Cytherea's face I see.

If thou possest of charms like these,
Will listen to my pray'r,
Give me thyself, 'tis all I ask,
Nor drive me to despair.

L**d**n**s*s.

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

Sarah Porter.

February 14. 2aw

WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT,

For a term of Years, or for ever,

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accomodate purchasers. Application may be made to *William Herbert. Esq.* or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.

John C. Herbert.

February 12. 2awtf

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

Have received per schooner Good Intent, John Baxter, from Boston,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

100 boxes Mould Candles
12 hogsheads New-England Rum
40 barrels do.
6 pipes French Brandy
6 do. Holland's Gin
53 barrels Boston Beef
4 half barrels Pork
3 hogsheads Cod Fish
54 boxes ditto
6 barrels Cheese
231 reams Wrapping Paper
20 nests Hingham Boxes

ALSO,

A general assortment of *SHOES*, among which are a few Ladies' White Kid Slippers, which will be opened immediately, and disposed of on moderate terms.

February 2. eod2w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership of *Moxley & Welsh*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and ROBERT WELSH is duly authorised to settle all the business belonging to the firm.

Joseph Moxley,
Robert Welsh.

☞ The business in future will be carried on at the same place by ROBERT WELSH.

Occoquan, Jan. 30. [Feb. 11.] 1aw3w

FOR SALE

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes suitable for private families.

8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass of the Baltimore manufactory.
Patent Castings and Teakettles,
Bucellos and Carcavella Wines.

By ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Feb. 4. 2aw4w.

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26. 2aw

Dr. Ree's Cyclopædia,

VOL. II, PART II,

IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

R. GRAY.

January 3

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in the cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my formed symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild yet powerul* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine-street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and bitterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, bu was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w law till 1st May

CARR'S

Stranger in Ireland.

A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Pocket Almanacks,

FOR THE YEAR 1807.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale;

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } Ex'rs.

November 28. 2aw

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port } *WINES*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, durant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

The Subscriber has received

The following ARTICLES,

Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar

10 bales Tennessee cotton

6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy

10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum

30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.

Best green coffee in bags

Chocolate

Loaf and lump sugar

London particular Madeira

Particular Teneriffe

Lisbon, Sherry and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*

A few cases claret, superior quality

Coniac and old peach brandy

Jamaica and Antigua spirits

Holland gin

NewEngland rum and whiskey

Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento

Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger

Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue

Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard

Refined Salt-Petre

Brown and white soap

Mould and dipt candles

Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & sal brimstone

English gun-powder

Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17

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